

EMPRESS WRECK BRINGS OUT TWO AMAZING FACTS

Admitted that Both Vessels
Were Two Miles Apart
When First Sighted.

NO EXPLANATION MADE

Number of Crew Saved Twice
the Total of Rescued
Passengers.

PROBE WILL BEGIN WEDNESDAY

Startling Developments Are Expected
to Result from Investigation into
Sinking of Liner.

First Official Figures of
the Steamship Disaster

	Total
First class passengers	15
Second class passengers	57
Third class passengers	131
Crew	206
Total	309

Special to The Washington Herald.
Quebec, May 30.—Although the Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamship Company has so far prevented an authentic official statement of the circumstances surrounding the wreck of the Empress of Ireland, it developed tonight that two amazing facts will engage the attention of local and government investigators next week.

First, the number of members of the crew who were saved is more than twice the total of rescued passengers.

Ships Two Miles Apart.

Second, it has been admitted by captains of both ships that the vessels were almost two miles apart when they sighted each other, thus precluding any tendency to thrust responsibility upon a fog.

An explanation of the first detail is offered by Canadian Pacific officials here, who declare that the crews were nearly all on deck at the time of the accident, whereas the passengers were all below decks.

No explanation of the second apparent contradiction has been made and officials of the line persistently refuse to discuss it. Members of the crew who arrived here last night have been warned to keep closed mouths and avoid newspaper men.

Investigations Begin Wednesday.

Commissioner Capt. Demers, chief of the wreckage commission, has been directed by Minister of Marine Johnson to hold an investigation, and is expected here tomorrow. Hearings will not begin until Wednesday or Thursday. A coroner's inquiry was begun at Rimouski today, but adjourned until tomorrow after viewing the bodies over which an inquest will be held.

The Canadian government will start an investigation at once through the Department of Marine, under Minister J. D. Hazen. Sitings will be at Quebec and Montreal. Officers of the two ships will be summoned as well as the government marine reporters at Rimouski, who, it is understood, will report that the weather was clear when the collision occurred.

Feeling is high here against Capt. Anderson of the S. S. Storstad, and the great official finger of blame is being pointed at him.

Crews Not to Blame.

In a statement given out by the Canadian Pacific in Montreal early today it was stated that members of the crew had done everything possible to save passengers, going below to knock on state room doors and arouse sleepers from their berths.

This was flatly denied by eleven survivors interviewed tonight. They declared that no members of the crew had aroused passengers and that the rule was "every man for himself." They professed no bitterness, however, saying that they believed the time was too short for the crew to have accomplished the work with which they are credited in the official report. William Davis, of Toronto; Ferguson Duncan, of London, and William Crellin, the hero who swam with eight-year-old Florence Barber until both were rescued, were among those who declared that members of the crew had not made a tour of the cabins after the crash.

Misunderstanding of Signals.

As to the cause of the collision, it is believed here that the fault is in a wrong understanding of signals.

Capt. Kendall, in an interview at Rimouski and brought here today by a former ship's officer, shows a disposition to blame Capt. Anderson, of the Storstad, but admits that he saw the collier first while two miles of water lay between it and his own vessel.

The story of Capt. Anderson partially agrees, however, that he misunderstood the signals of the Empress, and calls attention to the rescue work done by his men after the collision.

THREE HUNDRED UNIDENTIFIED BODIES LIE IN TWO PIER SHEDS AT RIMOUSKI—GRIM EVIDENCE OF DISASTER THAT REFELL LINER

Rimouski, Quebec, May 30.—Piled in two crowded pier sheds, 300 dead unidentified bodies lie unidentified here tonight, grim evidence of the Empress of Ireland disaster.

The work of identification is slow and exceedingly difficult. The bodies are piled so close together and not more than twelve have been claimed.

Side by side with the bent forms of grimy stokers, some in civilian dress, are stretched. Little children are reposing peacefully as if asleep, while the faces of scores of men and women are distorted with expressions of the horror and fear that held them as they were plunged to their deaths.

Additional corpses are expected with the arrival of the government steamers Eclair and Eureka, which have been searching for bodies since yesterday. Piled in the river hull of the lost steamer, or floating down by St. Lawrence, must be two bodies for every one resting here.

Dozens of the unrecognized victims are clothed only in the few scant garments in which they slept when the alarm rang out. There are not enough shrouds available, and by far the greater number of the bodies lie as they were picked out of the water.

The identifications thus far made came in a rough way, sometimes by jewelry worn by the victims and sometimes by papers found in sea-soaked wallets. Around one man's neck was a little purse containing a number of pulpy money order receipts. The money had gone to his mother in a far-off village of central Russia. He was on his way to visit her when the accident happened.

Capt. Kendall, of the wrecked Empress of Ireland, testifying before Coroner Pinault today, told the following story of the sinking of his vessel and the accompanying loss of 152 lives:

"The Empress of Ireland left Quebec at 4:30 p. m. May 29. After the pilot was dropped at Father Point, the weather being clear at that time, we proceeded full speed. After passing Cook Point gas buoy I sighted the steamer Storstad. At that time I saw a slight fog bank coming from the land, not knowing it was going between the Storstad and myself. The Storstad was then about two miles away. Then the fog came and the Storstad's lights disappeared.

"I ordered full speed astern on my engines and was prepared to stop quick. At the same time I blew three short blasts on my whistle, meaning 'I am going full speed astern.' The Storstad answered with the whistle, giving me one prolonged blast.

"I then looked over the side of my ship into the water and I saw my ship was stopped. I then stopped by engine and blew two long blasts, meaning, 'My ship is stopped and has no way upon her.' He answered me again with one prolonged blast.

DR. AND MRS. WINTERS
OUT ON \$5,000 BOND

William Cooper, Also Arrested in Connection with Disappearance of Winters' Daughter, Is Released.

OTHER CHARGES WILL FOLLOW

Newcastle, Ind., May 30.—Following the arrest of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Winters and William Cooper today in connection with the disappearance of their daughter, Catherine, one year ago last March, they were released upon bond of \$5,000 each. The bond was furnished by Scott Robe, a wealthy farmer.

Discussing his arrest tonight Dr. Winters said: "I do not suffer a single pang of remorse. Neither does my wife. We feel that this investigation will come to naught so far as we or any of our friends are concerned. We regret very much that Cooper is in jail, and I am doing everything in my power to effect his release. Cooper is not guilty of any crime."

Prosecutor Myers and Detective Robert Abel, of New York, who has been known as Ed Henderson, of Chicago, declared tonight that the present charges pending against Mr. and Mrs. Winters will be withdrawn Monday morning and that a more serious charge will be filed against one of the three persons arrested. They refused to disclose the identity of this person.

The arrests of William R. Cooper and Dr. and Mrs. Winters were based largely on what the detective has learned during the last six or seven weeks and in the uncovering of certain articles of wearing apparel found crammed in a concrete block wall in the cellar at the Winters home. After the arrest today the cellar was explored further, but nothing of material value was found.

KERMIT AND BRIDE ARE
INTRODUCED TO KING

Alfonso of Spain Will Be Glad to Meet Teddy, Who's on the Way.

Madrid, May 30.—Kermit Roosevelt was today received by King Alfonso. He was presented by Col. J. E. Willard, the American Ambassador. King Willard and Miss Belle Willard, Kermit's fiancée, were also present.

King Alfonso expressed great interest in Mr. Roosevelt's recent South American trip of exploration and expressed a desire to meet Col. Roosevelt when he came to Spain.

The wedding of Mr. Roosevelt and Miss Willard will take place on June 10, instead of June 11, as the latter is Corpus Christi day.

WHEN AND HOW WILL
EMPRESS BE RAISED?

Steamer May Be Brought to Surface in Same Manner as Was the Maine.

Father Point, Quebec, May 30.—One of the chief points of speculation here in connection with the sinking of the Empress of Ireland is: What arrangements will be made to raise the wreck or remove it from its present location, where it is a menace to navigation?

It became public today that part of the cargo of the Empress consisted of \$1,000,000 in sterling silver bars consigned from Cobalt to London.

A close patrol is being maintained about the wreck not only to warn approaching ships of danger, but also to prevent looting.

Two ways of disposing of the wreck are believed possible. One is to raise the liner by the use of caissons, in the same manner that the battleship Maine was raised from the Havana Harbor. The other is to blow up the ship with dynamite.

MRS. MOSQUITO A PERIL

Scientists Tell Why Female Insect Is Deadlier than the Male.

Madison, Wis., May 30.—Declaring the female mosquito is deadlier than the male, the University of Wisconsin issued today a statement on how to fight the summer pest. The male, said the bulletin, feeds on juices of fruits and plants, but the female "gorges herself with blood that her eggs may have abundant nourishment."

In water the eggs become "wrigglers, and these must come to the surface to breathe. If oil is poured on the water it suffocates the 'wrigglers,' thus destroying the new crop of mosquitoes. An ounce of oil will cover fifteen square feet.

WILSON ALLAYS G. A. R. FEELING

His Belated Acceptance to Speak Not Entirely Satisfactory, However.

MORE CHEERS FOR CLARK

President's Speech a Peace Message to Veterans at Arlington Cemetery Memorial Exercises.

Memorial Day has come and gone and President Wilson's belated acceptance, to speak at the exercises at Arlington, while it did not entirely allay the breach between the Chief Executive and the Grand Army of the Republic, did much to alleviate the slighted feelings of veterans over his earlier refusal to attend.

The President was given a hearty ovation when he appeared in the amphitheater at 1 o'clock, but it was slight compared with the outburst of cheers that greeted Speaker Champ Clark.

Speeches of rebuke to the President for his refusal to attend the G. A. R. exercises, and his previous acceptance to speak at the unveiling of the Confederate monument in Arlington next Thursday, had been prepared not only here but by orators the country over.

Rebuke Set Aside.

The speeches were set aside when an announcement from the White House came early yesterday morning that the President would participate. The veterans accepted five wreaths which came from the White House.

Not only did the President arrive promptly, but he sat through the entire program, protected from the rain that came leaking through the roof, by an umbrella which he shared with Col. John McKelroy. It is significant that President Wilson's decision to attend the services was made after a visit of the secretary of the Democratic National Congressional committee.

Dr. J. K. Gleason, department commander, however, while showing his appreciation of President Wilson's final decision, showed plainly he did not consider it in the light of a compliment.

"President Wilson's attendance today will go a great way toward soothing the feeling around over the country," he told a Herald reporter. "But it will not do everything. However, he behaved very nicely after he got here."

Decorations Day was generally observed at all the cemeteries in the District where the Union dead are buried. Prominent officials grew eloquent in their praise of the nation's dead, in the theme of a veteran, freshly cemented by the blood spilled at Vera Cruz, but their words fell short of the story of devotion written in the flower petals of loving women upon each veteran's grave.

Exercises at Arlington were held under auspices of the G. A. R., the kindred sons and daughters organizations and the Spanish-American war veterans.

Thousands Seek Pleasure.

While these solemn services were being conducted, thousands of people, imbued with more of the holiday spirit, took advantage of the numerous excursions with which Memorial Day opens the summer season. Several thousand automobile enthusiasts packed the grandstands at Benning to witness the automobile and motorcycle races, while every steamer and trolley car to the near-by resorts was taxed to capacity.

While the muffled roll of drums beat time to the steps of the Union veterans, and the lighter, springy gait of the Spanish war veterans, the gay laughs of the crowds mingled with the cheers that greeted the lines. Yet even the merry young ranks passed in review.

President Wilson, carefully avoiding use of any language, expounded the cause of peace before a vast gathering. A single sentence, "I can never speak in praise of war, ladies and gentlemen; you would not desire me to do so," furnished the keynote to the President's speech, which was one that will make the day a memorable one in the history of G. A. R. observances.

In contrast to President Wilson's peaceful utterances, Speaker Champ Clark, who immediately followed on the program, doubted that the sword should be beaten into the ploughshare and indicated that he regarded the peace movement as visionary.

Dr. J. K. Gleason, commander of the Department of the Potomac, introduced President Wilson, who, after paying a graceful tribute to the veterans expanded on the subject.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWELVE

FISHLESS AGE IS PREDICTED

Salon Says Nets Must Be Forbidden to Save Species.

Atlantic City, N. J., May 30.—Unless the Federal government takes immediate action to regulate the use of nets and pollution of streams, the run of fish in the rivers of the country soon will be exhausted, and a great number of persons employed in the fish industry will be thrown out of work.

This was the statement made by Representative Charles Linthicum, of Maryland, in an address before the annual convention of the National Association of Shell Fish Commissioners.

"The run of fish in our rivers," added the speaker, "has decreased from 50 to 25 per cent in the last few years because of the failure of the government to restrict the wanton waste."

COLONEL MEANS
TO CLEAN UP N. Y.

Roosevelt Says He Will Fight Graft on His Return.

PROMISE TO DESTROY BARNES AND MURPHY MACHINES IN EMPIRE STATE.

Special to The Washington Herald.
New York, May 30.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt sailed today for Spain to attend the wedding of his son Kermit. Before leaving he gave out the following statement:

"Since my return from South America I have received hundreds of telegrams and letters from all over the country requesting statements from me on the political situation. It has been utterly impossible to reply to these communications, first, because of the lack of time, and second, because it must be remembered that I have been out of the country for nearly eight months and have been home only ten days, and therefore have not been able to acquire the necessary information that will enable me to respond intelligently to many of the inquiries made of me."

"When I return from abroad I shall at once take up actively the political situation. It goes without saying that I intend to the utmost of my ability to do all that I can for the principles for which I have contended and for the men throughout the country who have stood so valiantly in the fight that the Progressive party is waging and has waged for these principles."

Pinch of Poverty Felt.

"There is widespread apprehension among our people. The pinch of poverty is felt in many a household. We cannot ignore the conditions which have brought about this state of things. The cost of living has not been reduced. Not the slightest progress has been made in solving the trust question. It has been shown that the reduction of the tariff in no shape or way helps toward this solution."

"The economic conditions are such that business men, the farmer, and the industrial wage-worker are all suffering because of these conditions. The truth simply is that only wise and sane propositions, only propositions which represent a constructive governmental program and the resolute purpose to secure good results instead of fine phrases worth the principles enunciated in the Progressive platform in connection with the trusts and the tariff alike, can be satisfactory. Our policies would have secured the passing around of prosperity and also the existence of a sufficient amount of property to be passed around. Throughout the country all I can do to emphasize these facts will be done."

Chief Duty at Home.

"But I believe that this fall my chief duty lies right here in the State of New York. I doubt whether there is a State in the Union that shows more conclusively than this State the dreadful evil of the two-class system in political life. The people of this State—the honest people, the good citizens who wish clean and efficient government, no matter what their party affiliations may be—are growing bitterly indignant with a system which provides for the see-saw of the Murphy and Barnes machines in the government of this State."

"There is not a State in which the evils of bi-partisan boss rule are more concretely illustrated than right here. Under such rule it is absolutely impossible to get decent and effective government. It is impossible to secure fair treatment for the honest business man, for the honest wage-earner, or for the honest farmer."

Time to Clean Up.

"From the canals and highways downward each branch of the government has been administered primarily with a view to the political advantage, and often with a view to the personal enrichment of different political leaders. No advantage whatever to the people at large can possibly come by keeping this system and substituting underbosses of Mr. Murphy as the beneficiaries of the system. I believe the time has come to clean house in New York."

"And I believe that all right-minded people ought to act together without regard to their ordinary party differences in a determined effort to accomplish this task and to destroy the malign and baleful influence of both the Barnes machine and the Murphy machine in this State."

SPARROWS AS CANARIES

Slick Swindler Dyes Birds and Pockets \$600.

Sunbury, Pa., May 30.—Six weeks ago a stranger, representing himself to be direct from the Canary Islands, sold what he claimed to be genuine male canary birds for \$3.50 each. The real birds bring from \$5 to \$6 here, and he readily sold the others to many housewives, and left town with all of \$60 in his pockets.

Harry Adams found his "canary" was losing color, and an examination showed it to be a sparrow of the variety so plentiful in this country. Inquiry revealed that all the birds the stranger sold had been died.

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Following long distance telephoning of Washington, Justice Lamar and Fredrick W. Lehman, the American delegates, hurried across the river tonight and were closeted with the A. B. C. mediators. The Mexican delegates were not called into conference.

"Should President Wilson and Secretary Bryan authorize the establishment of a provisional government acceptable to Huerta and hostile to Carranza, that would be compelled to stand up in the face of rebel guns," said a Carranza representative tonight. Throughout a two-hour session this afternoon the three South American members who are seeking to unravel the Mexican snarl discussed a reply to Carranza, but could not find adequate words to express their indignation.

Must Agree to Truce.

All of the mediators, however, decided upon one thing which was that Carranza must agree to an armistice before he is permitted representation in the peace negotiations. He must stop his triumphant march on Mexico City. The Carranza position positively refuses to do.

The Huerta delegates are still more indignant at the defiance of the revolutionists. In a joint conference with the mediators they insisted today that on no terms should Carranza now be admitted to the mediation proceedings. They maintained that if the rebels had a voice they would insist unconditionally that Carranza and Villa pick the next President of Mexico.

Today the rumor was current that the Huerta delegates were losing faith in Washington, and feared that Mr. Bryan had been overruled by Carranza.

Juan P. Overton, the envoy of the constitutionalist junta in Washington, who brought the Carranza protests here, waited all day for an answer from the mediators, but they ignored him. He expected to leave for New York tomorrow.

"LET CARRANZA IN!" URGES U. S.—A. B. C. "CAN'T SEE" IT

Carranza's representatives in Washington waited patiently all day yesterday for a reply from the mediators at Niagara Falls as to whether or not Carranza will be admitted to the conference there on the basis which he has proposed in his latest communication to the A. B. C. representatives. At a late hour last night no word had come from the mediators and Carranza's agents here did not expect a decision until probably tomorrow.

In the meantime, the United States government is exerting its influence upon the mediators to get them to meet Carranza half way. Secretary Bryan has been working for weeks to get Carranza to renew his offer to participate in the Niagara Falls conference if only on the basis of considering the international phases of the questions involved.

There is some doubt here whether the mediators would even have received Carranza's representatives if it were not for the earnest request from the Washington administration. The belief in Washington is that Secretary Bryan's influence, backed by that of President Wilson, will again prevail, and that Carranza's new move will yield favorable results.

It was learned yesterday that Carranza, in his communication, points out that the mediators have accepted Huerta's delegates as parties to the conference without any cessation of fighting on Huerta's part so far as the internal struggle is concerned. Carranza contends that he ought to be admitted on the same basis.

Notwithstanding the ground that Carranza has taken that Mexico's internal affairs should not be the subject of mediation by outside parties, President Wilson and his advisers believe that he eventually will be a party to the protocol and that he will make material concessions in the interest of permanent peace. Secretary Bryan insisted yesterday that the situation was promising and characterized the story "as the contrary as 'absurd.'"

It was learned that as a result of the latest exchanges between Secretary Bryan and the Carranza representatives assurance have been given that Carranza will not insist on being considered by the mediators for the provisional presidency of Mexico.

He is willing to wait and run the President at a general election. This concession has influenced Secretary Bryan to believe that mediation will succeed.

UNCLE SAMMY: KICK IN WITH \$60,000 PESOS!

GUN-RUNNERS: WE' NOT GUILTY OF SMUGGLING! HUERTA: DON'T WORRY, BOYS, I'LL PROTECT YOU!

By CHARLES MICHAELSON.
Special Correspondent to The Herald.
Vera Cruz, May 30.—Tally another base hit for Victoriano Huerta, of the Mexico City federalists, and chalk up one more error against Uncle Sam. The jovial connoisseur has declared the Ypiranga and Bavaria, arm-bearing base-runners, safe and sound, although the Americans caught them stealing home at Puerto Mexico and fined them \$20,000 Mexican dollars for the play, there is small chance of any of the peace tinkling in the United States treasury chest, for the smugglers say they played according to rules, and Huerta and all his henchmen say likewise, and although Uncle Sam has a whole navy and an entire brigade of regulars itching for a scrap, they can't mob the empire, being nothing but a visiting team, and so Uncle Sam must watch and wait some more for those \$60,000 pesos.

The fines were imposed on the smuggling vessels under that section of the Mexican law which forbids the taking of cargo consigned to a particular port to another port.

"Why shouldn't we land cargo at Puerto Mexico; there is no war?" said the Hamburg-American agents.

"You violated the Mexican law," said the Americans.

"Puerto Mexico was an open port; there was no blockade," said the company.

The rebels are permitted to import arms why not the federalists?

"Mexican law," reluctantly replied the United States.

The Hamburg-American Company knew that the American authorities would take action against the vessel, but deliberately went ahead and discharged the contraband munitions. They waited until the fines were imposed and got a declaration that the action was all in accordance with the Mexican law of 30 pesos for each particular. Then they got an injunction to pay up.

"Call again, some other day," said the Hamburg-American agent, and when the Vera Cruz Americans began accelerated retaliatory movements, the company's officers called the authorities' attention to Mexican law or edict which was quietly passed by the Mexican congress on May 18, expressly providing that all ships consigned to a port held by an armed foreign force must discharge their cargo at any other Mexican port where there was a government customs-house.

"We're strong for the Mexican law ourselves," said the company's men. "And we were only obeying it when we took our cargo to Puerto Mexico."

So now the matter rests at this stage. The United States has quoted the Mexican statutes as the only ground for penalizing the ships. So to get over the difficulty, Mr. Huerta, after conferring with Carl Heyan, Mexico City representative of the Hamburg-American Company, had these other bills slipped through by his ministers. There is a well known belief that Uncle Sam's head is "solid ivory" among the Mexicans here, while in Mexico City the dictator is telling some exceptionally good jokes that always get the laughs at the Globe cafe.

The favorite toast at the palace banquets is "The Mexican Law," and they're singing songs in the vaudeville houses about putting it over on Tio Samuel and the crowds hilariously join in the refrain.

The cargoes of these two ships with \$60,000 rounds of ammunition and other munitions landed on the west coast gives Huerta, according to his own statement, the ability to maintain an army of 100,000 in the field.

The shipments contained more machine guns than the total number available to the United States army and navy forces, so it is not surprising to learn that Huerta raised a glass of cognac remarked to an assemblage in the Globe, "I should resign."

MRS. SAYRE, IN AUTO, HELD UP FOR SPEEDING

Constable Garrison Halts White House Car for Exceeding Limit by Twenty-five Miles.

CHAUFFEUR CALLED TO COURT

One of the big White House touring cars, with Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, the President's second daughter, as its only passenger, fell into the clutches of the law, impersonated by Constable Garrison, at Hyattsville, Md., late yesterday afternoon. The auto, late yesterday afternoon, the speed attained by Mrs. Sayre's car, which was driven by Chauffeur Johnson, of the White House garage, according to the stop watches of the constable and his deputy was 37 1/2 miles per hour. The law of the State of Maryland prescribes a speed of twelve miles running through cities, towns and hamlets.

The car was held up near the middle of the town, and immediately an interested crowd gathered about it. By quick reference to his "Handy Guide and Motor Numbers," which all good Maryland constables must carry, Mr. Garrison ascertained that license number 5001 had been issued to the United States government for seven-passenger Pierce-Arrow touring car. Then he looked at the tonneau door and beheld emblazoned there the spread-eagle emblem of the Federal government—the "boda biscuit," as it is known in Washington. Mr. Garrison was much embarrassed by his discovery, but Mrs. Sayre, smilingly, asked him what was the trouble.

"Only just exceeding the speed limit by twenty-five miles an hour," replied the constable. "Your chauffeur, madame, will have to appear Monday in the Police Court here. We will not require any collateral to be put up."

On the constable's explanation and the chauffeur's promise to show up, the crowd stepped aside and the big automobile trundled away toward Washington.

Tonight Constable Garrison said:

"I got five of 'em altogether, today—a man named Freeman with a Pennsylvania license was going twenty-five miles an hour, and a man named Hammond, with a New York number, was making twenty-seven; and a fellow named Ray, from Baltimore, was hiking along at twenty-nine; and then another fellow named Gray, who lives in Baltimore, was also hiking it up fairly well. But this White House car was the hummer. I figured it out just this way: It went over our measured quarter of a mile in twenty-five and a fraction seconds, and I figured that out to be 37 1/2 miles an hour, which is some law breaking."

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PROMISE TO DESTROY BARNES AND MURPHY MACHINES IN EMPIRE STATE.

Special to The Washington Herald.
New York, May 30.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt sailed today for Spain to attend the wedding of his son Kermit. Before leaving he gave out the following statement:

"Since my return from South America I have received hundreds of telegrams and letters from all over the country requesting statements from me on the political situation. It has been utterly impossible to reply to these communications, first, because of the lack of time, and second, because it must be remembered that I have been out of the country for nearly eight months and have been home only ten days, and therefore have not been able to acquire the necessary information that will enable me to respond intelligently to many of the inquiries made of me."

"When I return from abroad I shall at once take up actively the political situation. It goes without saying that I intend to the utmost of my ability to do all that I can for the principles for which I have contended and for the men throughout the country who have stood so valiantly in the fight that the Progressive party is waging and has waged for these principles."

Pinch of Poverty Felt.

"There is widespread apprehension among our people. The pinch of poverty is felt in many a household. We cannot ignore the conditions which have brought about this state of things. The cost of living has not been reduced. Not the slightest progress has been made in solving the trust question. It has been shown that the reduction of the tariff in no shape or way helps toward this solution."

"The economic conditions are such that business men, the farmer, and the industrial wage-worker are all suffering because of these conditions. The truth simply is that only wise and sane propositions, only propositions which represent a constructive governmental program and the resolute purpose to secure good results instead of fine phrases worth the principles enunciated in the Progressive platform in connection with the trusts and the tariff alike, can be satisfactory. Our policies would have secured the passing around of prosperity and also the existence of a sufficient amount of property to be passed around. Throughout the country all I can do to emphasize these facts will be done."

Chief Duty at Home.

"But I believe that this fall my chief duty lies right here in the State of New York. I doubt whether there is a State in the Union that shows more conclusively than this State the dreadful evil of the two-class system in political life. The people of this State—the honest people, the good citizens who wish clean and efficient government, no matter what their party affiliations may be—are growing bitterly indignant with a system which provides for the see-saw of the Murphy and Barnes machines in the government of this State."

"There is not a State in which the evils of bi-partisan boss rule are more concretely illustrated than right here. Under such rule it is absolutely impossible to get decent and effective government. It is impossible to secure fair treatment for the honest business man, for the honest wage-earner, or for the honest farmer."

Time to Clean Up.

"From the canals and highways downward each branch of the government has been administered primarily with a view to the political advantage, and often with a view to the personal enrichment of different political leaders. No advantage whatever to the people at large can possibly come by keeping this system and substituting underbosses of Mr. Murphy as the beneficiaries of the system. I believe the time has come to clean house in New York."

"And I believe that all right-minded people ought to act together without regard to their ordinary party differences in a determined effort to accomplish this task and to destroy the malign and baleful influence of both the Barnes machine and the Murphy machine in this State."

REBELS' STAND
THREATENS RUIN
TO PEACE PLAN

Carranza Tips Off Mediator He'll Fight if Not Recognized.

MUST AGREE TO TRUCE

A. B. C. Diplomats Give Constitutional Agent the "Cold Shoulder."

BRYAN FAVORS REVOLUTIONISTS

Administration, Optimistic, Exerts Pressure on Carranza to Continue "Dickering" with Chief.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Niagara Falls, May 30.—Carranza's protest threatens to disrupt the A. B. C. mediation conference. Carranza said what is there to mediate if the constitutionalists are unrecognized and mean time he insists on fighting Huerta. The mediators will have nothing to do with Carranza unless he quits fighting Huerta.

Following long distance telephoning of Washington, Justice Lamar and Fredrick W. Lehman, the American delegates, hurried across the river tonight and were closeted with the A. B. C. mediators. The Mexican delegates were not called into conference.

"Should President Wilson and Secretary Bryan authorize the establishment of a provisional government acceptable to Huerta and hostile to Carranza, that would be compelled to stand up in the face of rebel guns," said a Carranza representative tonight. Throughout a two-hour session this afternoon the three South American members who are seeking to unravel the Mexican snarl discussed a reply to Carranza, but could not find adequate words to express their indignation.

Must Agree to Truce.

All of the mediators, however, decided upon one thing which was that Carranza must agree to an armistice before he is permitted representation in the peace negotiations. He must stop his triumphant march on Mexico City. The Carranza position positively refuses to do.

The Huerta delegates are still more indignant at the defiance of the revolutionists. In a joint conference with the mediators they insisted today that on no terms should Carranza now be admitted to the mediation proceedings. They maintained that if the rebels had a voice they would insist unconditionally that Carranza and Villa pick the next President of Mexico.

Today the rumor was current that the Huerta delegates were losing faith in Washington, and feared that Mr. Bryan had been overruled by Carranza.

Juan P. Overton, the envoy of the constitutionalist junta in Washington, who brought the Carranza protests here, waited all day for an answer from the mediators, but they ignored him. He expected to leave for New York tomorrow.

"LET CARRANZA IN!" URGES U. S.—A. B. C. "CAN'T SEE" IT

Carranza's representatives in Washington waited patiently all day yesterday for a reply from the mediators at Niagara Falls as to whether or not Carranza will be admitted to the conference there on the basis which he has proposed in his latest communication to the A. B. C. representatives. At a late hour last night no word had come from the mediators and Carranza's agents here did not expect a decision until probably tomorrow.

In the meantime, the United States government is exerting its influence upon the mediators to get them to meet Carranza half way. Secretary Bryan has been working for weeks to get Carranza to renew his offer to participate in the Niagara Falls conference if only on the basis of considering the international phases of the questions involved.

There is some doubt here whether the mediators would even have received Carranza's representatives if it were not for the earnest request from the Washington administration. The belief in Washington is that Secretary Bryan's influence, backed by that of President Wilson, will again prevail, and that Carranza's new move will yield favorable results.

It was learned yesterday that Carranza, in his communication, points out that the mediators have accepted Huerta's delegates as parties to the conference without any cessation of fighting on Huerta's part so far as the internal struggle is concerned. Carranza contends that he ought to be admitted on the same basis.

Notwithstanding the ground that Carranza has taken that Mexico's internal affairs should not be the subject of mediation by outside parties, President Wilson and his advisers believe that he eventually will be a party to the protocol and that he will make material concessions in the interest of permanent peace. Secretary Bryan insisted yesterday that the situation was promising and characterized the story "as the contrary as 'absurd.'"

It was learned that as a result of the latest exchanges between Secretary Bryan and the Carranza representatives assurance have been given that Carranza will not insist on being considered by the mediators for the provisional presidency of Mexico.

He is willing to wait and run the President at a general election. This concession has influenced Secretary Bryan to believe that mediation will succeed.